

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

Bulletin

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MAY, 1929

"Everywhere we see the planned furtherance of the habit and experience of choosing and abiding by the effects and consequences of one's choice from the simple acts in daily life to the more spontaneous acts of special personal behavior. This alone, in itself marks a remarkable progress, making unnecessary a lot of general talking and thereby avoiding the provocations of much undesirable sensitiveness."—ADOLF MEYER.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

At the annual meeting of the Child Welfare League of America to be held in San Francisco on Monday, July 1st, at 6 p. m., at the Clift Hotel, the following changes in the constitution recommended by the Executive Committee will come up for consideration:

ARTICLE IV—Section 1—which now reads:

"There shall be a Board of Directors of twenty-one members, of whom at least seven shall not be staff members of any of the member organizations."

shall be amended to read:

"There shall be a Board of Directors of twenty-one elected members, of whom at least seven shall not be staff members of any of the member organizations and not more than four ex-officio members elected as officers of the League by the Board."

The words, "If not Directors by election, the Secretary and Treasurer shall be members ex-officio of the Board of Directors," shall be stricken out.

ARTICLE IV—Section 2—which now reads:

"The seven members of the Board of Directors whose terms expire in any given year shall not be eligible to re-election until the expiration of one year."

shall be amended to read:

"No Director shall be eligible for more than two consecutive terms of membership on the Board."

ARTICLE IV—Section 3—which now reads:

"The officers of the League shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board of Directors may elect. The Board of Directors may appoint from its members an Executive Committee and such other Committees as may be advisable. Such officers and Committees shall have such authority and duties as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine."

shall be amended to read:

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

INSTITUTION NEWS

At Memphis, on May 8, the executives of Southern Baptist orphanages organized an association. Nine institutions, about half of those operated by the Southern Baptist Convention, were represented. The officers of the new association are: President, Rev. M. L. Kesler, D.D., Superintendent, Mills Home, Thomasville, N. C., and Secretary, Rev. M. E. Weaver, D.D., Superintendent, Louisiana Baptist Orphanage, Lake Charles, La. It is the purpose of the association to have an annual meeting on the day preceding the annual session of the general Baptist Convention. The meeting will be held at the Baptist orphanage in that state in which the Convention is meeting.

Recent extensive improvements of the Franklin County Children's Home, Columbus, Ohio, are described in a letter to the county commissioners recently published in the Ohio Welfare Bulletin and most of which is here quoted. In addition to the changes referred to in the letter it is highly significant that from an expenditure, in 1927, of \$2,239.28 for board of children in family homes there has been an increase to a \$50,000.00 appropriation for board of children for the year 1929.

"October 15, 1928

"To the Board of County Commissioners,
Franklin County, Columbus, Ohio
Gentlemen:

The Board of Trustees of the Franklin County Children's Home, in submitting the following report, are including certain facts which we believe to be important to the interests of the dependent children and the tax payers of Franklin County.

In January of 1927, this Board was newly composed of L. C. Clime, Richard Sinclair, Grace Chapman Ruse and Anne B. Lanman. We immediately began to study the problems of the Children's Home and to try to find the reason for the difficulties which have recurred over a period of years. We have studied methods used in other places and the findings of the best authorities on child welfare. We have tried to be sure we were right before taking steps which otherwise might hamper future progress. We have consulted your Board before making any important changes in policy because we desired to adopt the plan which promised

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

THE REFORMED CHURCH SURVEYS ITS INSTITUTIONS

Improvements in work for dependent children under the auspices of this church may be expected as a result of a survey made by Rev. James M. Mullan, Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Reformed Church in the United States. The survey included homes for the aged and hospitals as well as five institutions for dependent children, located in Indiana, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. In his study of the institutions for children Mr. Mullan depended largely upon the cooperation of the Child Welfare League of America, which assigned Mr. H. W. Hopkirk to this service.

A summary of the recommendations included in the survey report covers several points of weakness which characterize most institutions for children in the United States. A complete copy of the Survey Report is being sent to members with this BULLETIN. The following summary of recommendations is quoted in detail from the report:

"1. A new statement of child welfare policies should be drawn up as a substitute for the limited policies suggested in the charters of the orphans' homes. New policies should reject outworn practices, such as the use of surrender or indenture forms, entire reliance upon institutional care and limitation of the work by the use of the term 'orphans' or 'half orphans.' Positively stated, the policies should allow somehow or other for the care of children according to their special needs. Children of all ages, including the feeble-minded, convalescent, crippled and sensory defectives as well as those who are dependent and neglected, should be considered. This does not mean that the Church should provide care for all kinds of children but that it should stand ready to see that a child with any special need receives the care which he requires if facilities therefor exist or can be created. This implies a close cooperation with other private institutions and with public institutions for children exhibiting mental, physical and conduct problems. The policies should provide for the use of homes of relatives and foster homes, as well as institutions.

"2. Because of the distressing lack of inter-denominational planning in the care of children, the Reformed Church should plan to exercise some initiative in stimulating cooperative action on the part of all Protestant communions engaged in this kind of work. This exploration of the possibilities of inter-denominational planning should aim at a minimum of duplication of work for dependent and neglected children and a maximum of specialization wherever special services to children are not yet organized. It should extend to a co-operation of the Protestant churches in the support of adequate child welfare legislation wherever it is needed.

"3. Executives now employed by Reformed Church institutions should secure technical training in social service. If this is not practicable in any case, eventually an executive should be secured who has had training in social service even if this requires the use of a layman rather than a clergyman for the position.

"4. Various improvements in the care given children in Reformed Church institutions should be provided. The improvements needed in some institutions are not needed in others. A separate list of these needs will be submitted by the survey staff to the management of each institution if requested. These will include subjects such as the following:

- Employment of substitute cottage mothers.
- Increases in salaries and improvements of working conditions for cottage mothers.
- Centralization of sewing and mending.
- Regular medical and dental examinations.
- Additional medical service for the prevention of disease and correction of defects.
- Better equipment and supervision for recreation.
- Improvement of diet.
- Regular fire drills.
- Use of the public schools.

"5. Any future developments or replacement of institutional facilities should allow for small cottages. Cottages never should have capacities for more than twenty children. The most desirable and in the end the most economical unit is a cottage for ten or twelve children, with its separate kitchen and dining room. No additional capacity should be provided by any of the existing institutions until there have been case-by-case studies of the children and families now served. These studies, to be effective, must be made by skilled workers who know how to help in the rehabilitation of family homes and who know how to use other social agencies to the greatest advantage.

"6. At this time no new institutions for children should be built by the Reformed Church. This survey indicates that there has been almost no attempt on the part of existing institutions to use family homes. If in the future foster family homes, homes of relatives and mothers' allowances are provided by the church then these institutions need be used only for those clearly requiring institutional care. By using these different methods the Reformed Church can provide suitably for at least three times as many children as it now serves.

"7. Uniform financial accounting should be developed by all Reformed Church children's institutions. Until this is done the administration of some of the institutions will be hampered by unbusinesslike methods and insufficient budgeting.

"8. More and better social service should be provided in connection with admissions and discharges to Reformed Church institutions. Above all else this will require the employment of social workers whose professional training and experience have prepared them for this kind of work. Adequate social service will include efforts at rehabilitation of the families of children while the children are receiving care in institutions or foster homes. Various plans may be followed in the employment of social workers.

"(a) Each institution may secure its own case worker.

"(b) Two or more institutions may cooperatively employ one case worker. This may be arranged by cooperation of Reformed Church institutions within a limited region representing various Protestant churches.

"(c) A bureau operating as a part of the Social Service Commission of the Reformed Church, with headquarters in Philadelphia, could be set up, (1) to provide

social service for those children and families for whom the Church, through its institutions, has already accepted responsibilities, and (2) to serve and advise pastors of local churches in helping individuals or families in need of social service. The field staff of this bureau should be professionally qualified to do intensive social case work. In addition to an intimate acquaintance with the various institutions operated by the Reformed Church each worker should develop a working knowledge of the social service agencies of the territory to which she would be assigned. This would allow a maximum use of the social service resources of each locality in preventing family breakdown and in caring for those who must be separated from their families. This kind of service would avoid removing many children from the states in which they have legal residence and allow the most economical use of church institutions by referring to them only those for whom suitable plans could not be made locally. In developing an interchange of service with other institutions and agencies in all parts of the country, the Child Welfare League of America can be used to good advantage. (The Child Welfare Division of the American Legion has made extensive use of the local institutions and agencies which are members of the Child Welfare League of America.) Service developed by a social service bureau of the Reformed Church could secure splendid results in getting at cases of distress before they are beyond the point where preventive work may be done.

"In organizing such a central service it should be clearly understood that this would not necessitate any change in present synodical or classical control of the institutions or the surrender of the right of the institutions to decide finally upon all admissions and discharges of children. After investigating applications for admission to these institutions the staff of the social service bureau should submit only the information secured and only when requested should accompany this information with recommendations for the individuals concerned.

"A central social service bureau could provide suitable cooperation with the organizations of the various states which administer mothers' aid and with child placing agencies, family welfare societies, juvenile courts and other organizations.

"9. A conference of official representatives of all Reformed Church institutions for children should be held in the near future to consider the findings of this survey."

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

"The officers of the League shall be elected by the Board of Directors at their first meeting after the annual meeting. There shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and such other officers as the Board of Directors may elect. The President and first Vice-President shall be chosen from the membership of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may appoint from its members an Executive Committee and such other Committees as may be advisable. Such officers and Committees shall have such authority and duties as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine."

A FEEBLEMINDED SUCCESS IN A FAMILY BOARDING HOME

MRS. ETHEL D. OBERBRUNNER, Director
Welfare Association for Jewish Children, Cleveland, Ohio

Robert Stone is the second youngest of four children. He was born seventeen years ago. His father, who was a peddler, never earned enough to adequately support his family. They were at times assisted by relatives and the greater part of the time by a family welfare agency, and were greatly pauperized. We know very little about Mr. Stone, but we are told that he was brighter than Mrs. Stone. She was of low mentality. She was a fair housekeeper but did not know how to discipline her children, who were quite beyond her control. Her method was to beat them over the head when they were near enough and when too far away, to scold and curse. In 1915 Mr. Stone died of cancer and in 1925 Mrs. Stone died as a result of an operation.

There are two brothers and a sister. William, 24, is married. He is of about average intelligence. Harold, 19, lives with relatives. Although mentally retarded, he has adjusted fairly well in the community and is self-supporting. Helen, 16, is living in a foster home. She is dull normal. There is a fine family spirit among them and they see each other often.

When Robert's mother died, he was 13. Because he had an I. Q. of 58, he was scheduled to be admitted to the Institution for Feeble-minded. As there was a long waiting list and it would be some time before he could be admitted to the institution, he was placed temporarily in a foster home. He was selfish, uncouth, careless about his personal appearance; his table manners were very poor; he was stingy, greatly pauperized and was looked down upon by the other boys of his own age. He therefore chose the little children as his companions and played with them. The foster mother was very kind and patient with him. She took a great deal of time to explain things to him and noticed that in time things began to sink in and that Robert responded and understood. His attitude towards things began to change and the other boys noticing this, began to have more respect for him and let him enter into their games.

Robert began to want to do things for others; he offered to help with the dishes, help clean the yard, help in the garden, mow the lawn and trim the hedges. One day he and one of the other boys of his own age but who had a high I. Q. were trimming the hedges, each one taking one side of the lawn. The other boy sheared in a slipshod manner, but Robert drew a string evenly across the hedges the height he wanted them to be, and sheared them so nicely and evenly that a man who was walking by watched him and later

THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

President—ALBERT H. STONEMAN, Boston
1st Vice-President—J. PRENTICE MURPHY, Philadelphia
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Executive Director—C. C. CARSTENS

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offered him a job shearing hedges. He also began showing aptitude in other ways.

Robert was placed in a special class where the academic work was simple. However, he was unable to grasp the work and could not learn to read at all. It is claimed that left-handed children may have difficulty in learning to read and write but this was not the case with Robert for he is right-handed. He cannot write his name unless he copies it. Even though he cannot read, he knows his way around town quite well and knows the difference between one street car and another. He was good in manual training but did not proceed of his own accord. He would stop at every step to ask for advice and commendation. When a new thing was taught him, he would forget how to do the old one. He was good in abstract arithmetic and had good number sense. He always gave the correct change. During the time he was going to school he would buy candy at the neighborhood stores, sell it to the children in the school yard at a profit. If they did not have the cash, he would take a seven cent car check as five cents cash value and later sell the car check for six cents, making one cent profit on each. At school the manual training teacher permitted the children to sell some of the articles made in school at a certain price. Robert would sell them at from ten to twenty-five cents more and keep the difference. Later he got a job for after school and Saturdays delivering advertising newspapers and earned enough for incidentals and small articles of clothing. When Robert was about 15 years old, a job was obtained for him to work in a factory during his summer vacation. He earned from \$10.00 to \$12.00 a week. His work was satisfactory and his employer asked him to come back the following summer. However, Robert did not want to do this as he was not happy in the factory. The men there called him "dumbbell" and "lanky" as he is tall and slender.

Instead of going back to the factory the following summer, Robert bought candy at a candy factory and sold this at the various office buildings and factories. A customer expressed a preference for ice cream and

Robert went down to the ice cream factory, made arrangements regarding the price and then started selling ice cream also. He would go to the markets and sell candy and ice cream to the farmers and to the other people at the stands. He averaged about \$30.00 a week. When he was 16, he did not return to school but continued doing the same type of work. During the winter his earnings are not as great but he averages between \$18.00 and \$25.00 a week. He has about \$900.00 in the bank.

Robert has recently bought a Ford machine with which to make his deliveries during the summer as it is rather difficult to carry the heavy tubs of ice cream from one place to another and he feels he will be able to earn a great deal more if he has a car. Robert had rarely used the street car but would get lifts to school and work. He asked the people a great many questions about the machines, and when he got his own car, knew so much about it that the instructor told him he did not have to take any driving lessons.

Robert has adjusted very well in his foster home which is the only one he has been in since he was placed. He feels like a member of the family and always discusses his affairs and plans with the foster parents. He remembers his foster mother on "Mother's Day" and on Christmas and shows his appreciation in many little ways. He also acts as big brother to the other boys in the home and frequently brings home candy and cookies for them.

Robert pays his own board, gets his own clothing. He is always neat-looking and takes great pride in his personal appearance. He had had acne and felt rather badly about this and therefore goes to the barber for a massage about once a month.

Robert takes great interest in his sister, takes her out frequently and provides her with spending money every week.

We wonder what Robert's future would have been if he had been admitted to the Institution for Feeble-minded instead of being allowed to remain with the foster mother, who pleaded to be given a chance to see what she could do for him.

AGAIN LEAGUE MEMBERS COOPERATE

As plans were made for formulating the report of a study of children's work in Cincinnati, it seemed desirable to include certain data regarding foster home care, particularly boarding home care of children under five based on the experience of children's agencies in other cities. Letters were sent to the League's member agencies caring for young children with a request that if possible the replies be prepared within a definite time limit.

The promptness with which our members responded

and the care shown in formulating replies to specific questions revealed an esprit de corps which was thrilling. It was almost melodramatic as the letters began to come in on the wings of the air mail. It was the first time in the experience of the survey staff that reinforcements had come out of the air.

Eventually the replies received will be summarized and the figures tabulated. Copies will then be sent to the entire membership of the League. The data secured are too valuable to be used only in the Cincinnati reports, which like most of our survey reports will be confidential.

INSTITUTION NEWS

(Continued)

best to safeguard the interests of Franklin County children and to lead to greater efficiency in management.

As the result of this study we soon found that much of the trouble arose from the use of the present old building. We learned that the trend of progressive child welfare movements is away from institution care, especially away from this old type of building where large groups of unsorted children are herded together and where normal life and experiences for the children are practically impossible. We learned that in many places it has been possible to care for the children in private families by using both boarding homes and free homes, and that this plan proves very successful in good care and happiness for the children and in saving of overhead expense.

We hoped that such a plan might prove practicable here in Franklin County as otherwise it would be necessary for the county to provide new buildings of a different type, if our Franklin County children were to have the right sort of care.

Faced with these questions, we felt, as did your own Board, that it would save the county a waste of funds if it could secure the best advice available before attempting any drastic change. We found that the Child Welfare League of America has a staff of persons with the widest knowledge of child welfare methods in the country.

We were able to secure . . . the services of the Child Welfare League to direct our program over a period of six months, during which time a plan for boarding home care was to be started under a supervisory staff of trained social workers selected and directed by the League, and paid as a part of our staff. During this time also a study was to be made by the League which might serve to guide us in future plans. . . . The needed staff of full time persons was obtainable for only four months of the time, but the results secured by having an adequate and well directed social staff were exceedingly gratifying.

Before making a plan for any child or family group a careful study was made of all factors influencing the situation and a check was kept on each child's health, care and progress.

An exceptional home finder was able to achieve

splendid success in providing suitable family homes so that while, on February 1st, there were 150 children in the institution and 130 cared for outside, by the 1st of August there were 97 in the institution with 206 outside, and by October 1st there were only 64 in the institution while 237 were being cared for in family homes. It would be impossible to estimate the value of this change of method in caring for Franklin County children, but we have had many proofs as to what it means to the children themselves.

Two members of the social staff were assigned to the vitally important task of placing, adjusting and supervising the children in their family homes. These workers have had an opportunity to see the effect upon the children of good family environment.

Since 85% of our wards are received on temporary commitments, it will never be possible to place a majority of them in free homes, but out of 226 children in family homes September 1st, 108 were in relatives' homes, wage homes or adoptive homes without expense to the county.

The boarding home plan makes it possible to keep brothers and sisters together in the same family home. This is rarely possible under any other system. Since about 78% of the children received have brothers and sisters also committed to our care, it is easy to see that this is an important reason for favoring this type of care.

When the new program was first being considered, we of course realized that it must continue beyond the six months' period in order to have any value. We arranged, therefore, to continue a social staff of six persons and the plan of boarding home care during the remainder of 1928. We have also had to continue to maintain the present building until it could be cleared sufficiently to justify securing less wasteful and unsuitable quarters. It seems probable that in the very near future money could be saved by renting temporarily one or two family houses. The immediate saving in institution salaries would pay the rent, while in addition much expense for heating, repair, cleaning and upkeep would be saved, and many problems would be eliminated.

For the year 1929 we have planned for a continuance of the policies of thorough social and health supervision of the children, family home care, and the reduction to a minimum of institution care and expense. It has been impossible to estimate certainly the number of children who will be received next year, because of the new type of children's court which is to come into being January 1, 1929. We have provided for about one-third more children than are now being care for. If more than this number are received, it is likely that the budget for next year will run short.

We greatly appreciate the cooperation and confidence which we have received from your Board, from the press, and from the thinking public whose opinion we value.

Respectfully submitted,

Lester C. Clime
Richard Sinclair
Grace Chapman Rose
Anne B. Lanman

Board of Trustees, Franklin County Children's Home."

INSTITUTION WORKERS TRAINED AT SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

Three of the largest schools of social work in the United States recently have added to their curricula courses which aim at the training of executives of institutions for children.

The first extensive program of strictly graduate courses dealing with the administration of institutions for children and the problems of children as they must be dealt with by institutions was organized at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. During the first year, foundation courses are given to enable the student to understand the individual child and also to work and play with the children as a group. In the second year, when some experience has been gained, an attempt is made to give familiarity not only with the problems with which the worker will be confronted in individual children but also with the problems which pertain to the institution as a whole; that is, its place in the social welfare program in the community, the history of the institution movement and organization, such as the board of directors and the staff, cooperation with other forces in the community, the plant itself, cottage versus congregate plan, health habits of the children, diets and food values and textiles. An attempt is made to anticipate many of the questions which will face the student as soon as a position of responsibility is accepted in an institution. A well-qualified faculty is in charge of this work. Last year several students enrolled for the two year program and plans are under way to accommodate a larger number next year.

In New York the work started by the National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has been taken over by the New York School of Social Work. Mr. Leonard W. Mayo, who was Dean of the Training School, has joined the faculty of the New York School of Social Work. Students who are looking forward to the management of institutions for children will find here a wide variety in the courses and field work opportunities. This merging of the curriculum of the National Training School into the more inclusive curriculum of the New York School of Social Work is one of several indications that the administration of institutions is an important element in a modern program for child welfare. Another such indication is the fact that the courses offered at the Training School at Dobbs Ferry during the last four years have been attended by more than 100 students.

At the University of Chicago, Graduate School of Social Service Administration, a new course is being offered in "Children in Institutions." This course will be given by Miss Ethel Verry, who is Superintendent

of the Chicago Orphan Asylum. Mr. Harrison A. Dobbs, who has been in charge of the juvenile court detention home in Chicago, has also been added to the faculty. As at the other schools referred to, here we find a variety of courses which will allow a student to secure a general preparation for social service along with his special training for institutional administration.

Many other universities and schools of social work offer courses in child welfare, social case work, mental hygiene, health and other subjects with which every executive of a children's institution should be familiar. A few universities offer courses dealing with special features of institution management, but where this is true usually these courses are not supplemented by enough other courses to offer the well-balanced preparation needed by the executive of an institution for children. The three schools above mentioned are setting precedents which other schools may be expected to follow. Critical observers of the operation of these courses will be especially interested in observing the number of students who enroll and their qualifications. Without doubt there will be some need for recruiting students for training in this form of social service which traditionally has supplied such an attractive field for untrained workers. It is certain that there will be a demand for those who receive well-balanced training.

A Department of Research is being organized at Mooseheart, a large institution operated at Mooseheart, Illinois, by the Loyal Order of Moose. Among those who have assisted in the organization of the new department are Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart and Dr. E. A. Doll.

AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS

Without charge the pamphlets listed below will be sent upon request to members of the Child Welfare League of America. There is a limited supply of this material but several copies of some of the pamphlets may be secured by those whose requests are received first. In ordering please specify the quantities desired.

John S. Bradway. "Wills and Bequests in Relation to Child Welfare" (1927).

Neva R. Deardorff. "The New Pied Pipers" (1924):

C. Spencer Richardson. "Education of Dependent Children in Institutions" (1916).

Hastings H. Hart. "Admission and Discharge of Children" (1916).

C. C. Carstens. "Public Pensions to Widows with Children. A Study of Their Administration in Several American Cities" (1913).

Mary E. Richmond and Fred S. Hall. "A Study of Nine Hundred and Eighty-five Widows" (1913).

THE VALUE OF THE TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT

One of the requirements of an agency or institution for admission to the League is that it shall be willing to subscribe to the rules of the Transportation Committee of Allied National Agencies. Some of the members of the League are perhaps unaware of the importance of this agreement and of the obligation which they assume by accepting this Transportation Agreement.

It is the purpose of the Transportation Agreement to insure to every child, as well as to every adult who must be sent to another home, that the place to which he is going is offering him better opportunities than those under which he has been living. In order that this result may come about, the various members which have case work service obligate themselves to make the necessary inquiry but such inquiry must be undertaken in more than perfunctory fashion. Members cannot obligate themselves to send clients into another state beforehand and then make inquiries as a formality, as happened in one case recently. The decision to send must grow out of the actual facts that have been learned by inquiry and if the child or individual sent becomes dependent or neglected the agency sending must assume the legal and financial obligations which good case work requires.

The Transportation Committee has organized in such a way that an appeal from the decision by either the sending or the correspondent agency may be taken. These appeals are referred to the Decisions Committee whose decision is final, and if important principles are involved, the decision is published.

The Transportation Committee some years back was associated with the investigation of sending persons at charity rates. This, however, is no longer a part of the committee's interest. It limits itself now to the social responsibilities in the case.

All members of the League are expected to sign the Transportation Agreement every year. The number of League signers is not as large as might be expected. The next meeting of the Board of Directors of members would be a good time to make mention of it and to obtain authority to sign for the coming year, if such authority has not already been granted. Cards for signature may be obtained from this office on request.
—C. C. C.

WHERE JOBS AND WORKERS MEET

More than any other organization in the United States the Joint Vocational Service, 130 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y., fills vacancies in the staffs of social agencies. During 1928 two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven positions were handled, three hundred more than in 1927, fifteen hundred and eighty-two in

social work and seven hundred and ninety-five in public health nursing. They were from every state in the Union except one, and several were from foreign countries. They were in cities, small towns, and open country, even remote pioneering communities, and in both public and private agencies. The salaries offered were from \$900 to \$6,500, the most frequent offer being \$1,800-\$2,000. They were for executive, supervisor, for staff of all degrees of experience, for apprentice and for the individual skilled, for instance, in editorial work or money raising. Of the 1844 positions disposed of during the year 39½% were filled by Joint Vocational Service and 3½% more with the assistance of its records.

LEADERS WE HAVE LOST

Within recent weeks the field of child welfare has lost through death the services of the following well-known workers:

The Hon. Victor P. Arnold, who will be remembered as a pioneer juvenile court judge, will be missed by all who have known of his work in the Chicago Juvenile Court and his efforts to promote the interests of juvenile courts nationally.

The name of Brother Barnabas will long be connected with several important improvements in children's work. He founded Lincolndale, an institution for boys near New York City. In several communities he provided courageous leadership in the reorganization of Catholic social service. Nationally he was responsible for organizing the Boy Life Bureau of the Knights of Columbus and the training program at Notre Dame University for leaders in boys' work.

Miss Fannie Barnes, as General Secretary of the Boston Children's Friend Society, was well known among the membership of the Child Welfare League of America. She did much to keep the standards of foster home care upon a high level.

Miss Anne P. Hincks gave years of excellent service as Executive Secretary of Bethesda Society in Boston. She seemed to have a great understanding of the interests and needs of those adolescent girls who usually were misunderstood by others.

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to members only)

AFTER TWENTY YEARS. 1928-1929 Report of The Juvenile Aid Society of Philadelphia.

An article entitled "Constructive Vision in a Noted Welfare Project." This is a description of the work of the John Edgar Thomson Foundation published by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

OHIO—Cleveland Children's Bureau. New address: 509 Federal Reserve Bank Building.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

President: DR. GEORGE B. MANGOLD, Los Angeles, Cal.
Vice-President: MISS LOUISE DRURY, Los Angeles, Cal.
Secretary: MISS ELEANOR D. MYERS, St. Louis, Mo.
Treasurer: MISS HERTHA MILLER, St. Louis, Mo.

WE ARE TEN YEARS OLD

The Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy will celebrate its tenth anniversary in June, as it was organized on June 5, 1919, at the meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City. This year's Annual Meeting will, therefore, be in the nature of our tenth birthday party, so let us try to have as good an attendance as we have been accustomed to having in previous years.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, June 28, at 1 P. M., in the Ballroom, Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco. The principal address will be given by Mr. Robert W. Kelso, Director of the St. Louis Community Council and Community Fund, on the subject, "The Problem of the Non-Resident Unmarried Mother," followed by discussion.

Brief reports on the two studies which have been carried on by some of our local Conferences during the past few months will be presented and analyzed by the chairman, Dr. George B. Mangold. Following the program will be the regular business meeting and election of officers, which it is hoped that all members of the Conference who are in San Francisco at that time plan to attend.

The Nominating Committee will welcome any suggestions of persons to be placed in nomination for either officers or members of the Executive Committee. In addition to the officers, the present members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire in June are: Miss Anita Peck, Mrs. Edith M. H. Baylor, Miss Amelia Igle, Albert H. Stoneman. Send suggestions to Eleanor D. Myers, Secretary, 2221 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

During the past year, response to letters regarding membership dues has been most gratifying. Paid-up memberships now exceed those for several years past. There are still a number of persons, however, who are on our membership list and who receive this bulletin regularly for that reason, but whose dues have been unpaid for several years. We hope they will remember this before the Annual Meeting!

The expenses of the Inter-City Conference are those incident to the Annual Meeting, including publicity in the National Conference Bulletin, printing of tickets, etc., and payment for the publication of this page of

the BULLETIN, including postage and envelopes. Our only income is from membership dues. Individual membership dues \$1.00; Conference memberships \$5.00. Make checks payable to Hertha Miller, Treasurer, 3858 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

THIS CONFERENCE HAS A BIG JOB

The St. Louis Conference on Illegitimacy has a long-time program laid out for it in trying to solve some of the problems brought out in the survey made by the Child Welfare League of America in 1927 and included in the special Survey Report on Illegitimacy. The following is a brief summary of some of the important points brought out in this survey which indicate a few of the lines along which an approach to the problem will have to be made:

"The total number of illegitimate births in St. Louis during the two years covered in the study, including live births and still births, was 1,367, or an average of 684 births a year. White illegitimate births represent 59% of the total and colored births, 41%.

"Of the white mothers, 53% were residents of St. Louis and 47% were non-residents. Of the colored mothers, 96% were residents and 4% were non-residents.

"Only 23% of the white unmarried mothers confined in maternity homes were residents of St. Louis; 77% were residents of other places.

"An astonishing fact was brought out in the analysis of the infant death rate. Of the maternity home group there were 151 infant deaths per thousand live births as compared with 96 in the hospital and residence group.

"For two of the maternity homes, the death rate was 206 per thousand live births, approximately three times as high as the general infant mortality rate for the city. The maternity home in which it is the policy—not always carried out because of the absence of social service follow-up to keep mother and child together—had a very small number of deaths."

One-fourth of the white mothers and one-third of the colored mothers included in this study were under 18 years of age. An interesting fact is that of the number of 161 girls under 18 years of age whose cases were current in the files of the Girls' Protective Association at that time, only two cases of unmarried mothers were reported.

The principal recommendations of the survey were:

1. Improvement of the legal machinery for the establishment of paternity and enforcement of support of the child born out of wedlock.
2. Increased facilities for protective work with young girls.
3. Better provision for case work with unmarried mothers.
4. Provision by the maternity homes for keeping mother and child together for at least six months.
5. Follow-up of all illegitimate children for a period of two years by the Municipal Nurses.